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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/509,368

09/28/2004

Joachim Bunger

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EXAMINER

HUGHES, ALICIA R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1614

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

04/02/2010

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docketing@mwzb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/509,368	Applicant(s) BUNGER ET AL.	
	Examiner ALICIA R. HUGHES	Art Unit 1614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 3, 12, 14-16 and 20-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 3, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23 and 24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) 14 and 22 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

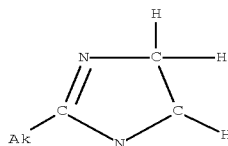
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>L16 Search result entry</u> . |

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DETAILED ACTION***Status of the Claims***

Claims 3, 12, 14-16, and 20-24 are pending and the subject of this Office Action. Claims 1-2, 4-11, 13 and 17-19 have been cancelled. Applicants, in their filing of 15 June 2009, added new claims 21-24.

The Examiner forwarded a specie election requirement on 14 February 2008 to which Applicants responded on 27 March 2008, electing (s)-1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-methyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid. A prior art search did not reveal this compound and as such, the search has been extended to incorporate the following structure:



Applicants' arguments, filed on 06 January 2010, have been fully considered and are, in part, deemed to be persuasive regarding the previous rejection. Rejections and objections not reiterated from previous Office Actions are hereby withdrawn. Upon reconsideration of the pending claims, as presented, the following new rejections are applied. They constitute the complete set of rejections being applied to the instant application presently.

Claim Objections

Claims 14 and 22 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejection – 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office Action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

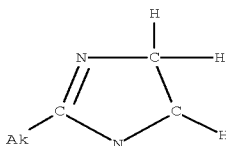
Claims 3, 12, 15-16, and 20-21 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent Pre-Grant Publication No. 2002/0106337 A1 [hereinafter referred to as “Deckers et al”].

Deckers et al teach emulsion formulations for topical application that is very mild to the skin and therefore easily formulated into a wide variety of personal care and dermatological products. The active agents in the invention, of which Miracare BT is one (See Page 20, Para 236 and 237; see also Page 22, Paras 238, 240 and 242), are generally present in an amount that “varies from about 0.0001% (w/v) to about 50% (w/v). Deckers et al also teach that oil body

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emulsions of their invention may be advantageously formulated with anti-wrinkle and anti-aging actives (Page 11, Para. 125) and that further, personal care products, such as hair care products and suncare products may be used “for treatment or reversal of skin changes associated with aging such as wrinkles” (Page 13, Para. 166). These products may include anti-wrinkle cream (Page 14, Paras. 167 and 175).

In preparing a STN Search in association with examining this application, the examiner prepared the following core structure, consistent with substituents specified by Applicants therein:



Please see the attached search result for L16, which revealed Miracare BT, which upon review is an active ingredient in Deckers et al, as referenced above.

With regard to claims 20 and 24, Applicants require the administration of an isolated stereoisomeric form of the compound. It is important to note however, that as a matter of law, compounds which are position isomers (compounds having the same radicals in physically different positions on the same nucleus) or homologs (compounds differing regularly by the successive addition of the same chemical group, e.g., by -CH₂- groups) are generally of sufficiently close structural similarity that there is a presumed expectation that such compounds possess similar properties. *In re Wilder*, 563 F.2d 457, 195 USPQ 426 (CCPA 1977). *See also In re May*, 574 F.2d 1082, 197 USPQ 601 (CCPA 1978) (stereoisomers *prima facie* obvious). The

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necessary motivation to make the claimed compound, and thus the *prima facie* case of obviousness, arises from the reasonable expectation that compounds similar in structure will have similar properties. *In re Gyurik*, 596 F.2d 1012, 1018 (CCPA 1979). *See also Daiichi Sankyo v. Apotex*, 84 USPQ 1285 (Fed. Cir. 2007): reference taught that ciprofloxacin lacked ototoxicity when used to treat middle ear infections; another reference taught that ofloxacin and ciprofloxacin are both gyrase inhibitors and belong to the same family of compounds; court held that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute ofloxacin for ciprofloxacin in the treatment of otopathy with a predictable expectation of successful treatment due to the compounds' structural and functional similarities (note: this a post-KSR case).

Optimization of the acid addition salt formulation for an active pharmaceutical ingredient is obvious where the acid addition salt formulation has no effect on the therapeutic effectiveness of the active ingredient and the prior art suggests the particular anion used to form the salt. *Pfizer v. Apotex*, 82 USPQ2d 1321, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2007). Moreover, one skilled in the art would expect various anions to provide salts having a range of properties, some of which would be superior, and some of which would be inferior, to any given salt. *Id.* 1338. (note: this is a post KSR case)

As legal authority the Examiner cites *In re Adamson*, 125 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1960). The case sets forth the requirements of patentability with regard to stereoisomers as follows:

- 1) The existence of a racemate is, in and of itself, sufficient to render obvious any individual stereoisomers contained within; no express suggestion of isomer separation is needed. See p. 235, ¶ 1.
- 2) One skilled in the art expects that individual stereoisomers will differ significantly physiological/pharmacologic activity and toxicity, because living systems are chiral and

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thus preferentially process certain stereochemical configurations over others. See p. 234, third full paragraph, and p. 235, fifth full paragraph.

As such, the disclosure in Deckers et al brings the instant claims within the purview of the previously disclosed art.

In view of the foregoing, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to administer the compounds in claims 3, 12, 15-16, and 20-21 and 24 to protect human skin against wrinkles.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Hughes whose telephone number is 571-272-6026. The examiner can normally be reached from 9:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin Marschel, can be reached at 571-272-0718. The fax number for the organization where this application is proceeding is assigned 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like

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assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Alicia R. Hughes/

Examiner, Art Unit 1614

/Ardin Marschel/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1614